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(Formicidae: Hymenoptera)

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BY

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REPRINTED FROM
ANNALS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Vol. XXVIII, No. 2

June, 1935

TWO NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN
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In a revision of the North American ants of the genus *Strumigenys* (Annals Ent. Soc. Amer., Vol. 24, pp. 686-710, 1931) I listed 16 species for this country. Two additional species have since been described, *ohioensis* by Kennedy and Schramm, and *talpa* by Weber. This paper adds two more, making 20 species for America north of Mexico.

Both of the species herein described belong to the *clypeata* group, as is evidenced by the shape of their clypeus and other characters.

One of the new species, *brevisetosa*, was collected by H. L. Dietrich, at Lucedale, Miss.; the other, *rohweri*, was collected by L. C. Murphree at Holly Springs, Miss., while he was scouting for Argentine ants for the Bureau of Entomology. The latter species is named in honor of S. A. Rohwer, Assistant Chief of the Bureau, under whose supervision the Argentine ant scouting work was done.

Strumigenys (C.) *rohweri*, sp. nov.

Worker.—Length, 2.3 mm.

Head, although gradually narrowing anteriorly, not so pronounced in the region of the clypeus as in *Str. clypeata*. Clypeus very broadly and bluntly rounded, almost subtruncate in appearance when viewed anteriorly. Mandibles moderately prominent, convex, each with five distinct teeth and some smaller apical denticulae, the third tooth clearly the longest; a great deal of the base of the mandibles obscured by the clypeus, which projects above both anteriorly and laterally. Antennal scapes moderate in size, not angulate basally. Eyes rather small, oval, moderately convex. Thorax similar to that of *Str. clypeata*. Epinotal spines acute, each with a narrow, thin, infraspinal lamella beneath. Ventral and posterior surface of the petiole and practically all but the dorsal surface of the postpetiole with the usual spongiform processes.

Head, thorax, and postpetiole reticulate-punctate, subopaque. Mandibular teeth, region in area of frontoclypeal suture, pleurae of

meso- and metathorax, dorsal surface of postpetiole, and gaster, smooth and shining. On some specimens there is a faint median thoracic carina running anteroposteriorly.

Clypeus covered with abundant, very closely appressed, short, spatulate hairs, which almost entirely obscure the general surface. Hairs on the remainder of the head longer, curved, and less spatulate, tending more to clavate. Dorsal surface of thorax, petiole, postpetiole, and both dorsal and ventral surfaces of the gaster with extremely long, simple hairs.

Light to dark ferruginous; mandibular teeth and first gastric segment darker, appendages lighter. Clypeus of a grayish appearance because of the nature of its pilosity.

Str. rohweri bears such a striking resemblance to *Str. clypeata* that the two might easily be confused. This new species is distinguished by the following characteristics of the worker: (1) Its very broadly rounded, somewhat truncate-appearing clypeus; (2) the shape of the mandibles as well as the arrangement of the teeth; and (3) the very strikingly spatulate hairs of the clypeus. Of the characters mentioned, the shape of the clypeus and the nature of the pilosity of the clypeus and head are most apparent.

Type locality.—Holly Springs, Mississippi (L. C. Murphree).

Described from eight workers, the cotypes of which are in my collection and that of the United States National Museum. The colony from which the cotype specimens came consisted of approximately 75 to 100 workers and a number of dealate queens, all of which were nesting in the soil beneath a rock.

✓ *Strumigenys* (C.) *clypeata brevisetosa*, var. nov.

Worker.—Length, 1.3–1.5 mm.

Head, including mandibles, rather long and slender, converging toward the apices of the closed mandibles. Clypeus broadly and evenly rounded, gradually fusing into the sides of the head without any definite limits. Mandibles approximately one-fifth the length of the entire head; each with five well defined but not strikingly large teeth, the third of which is apparently the longest, and several apical denticulae. Antennal scapes moderate in size, not angulate basally. Mesoepinotal suture visible, but the region in that vicinity not strongly constricted. Epinotal spines acute, each with a narrow, thin, infraspinal lamella beneath. Ventral and posterior surface of the petiole, and practically all but the dorsal surface of the postpetiole, with the usual spongiform processes.

Head, thorax, and petiole reticulate-punctate, subopaque. Mandibles, clypeus, frontal area, pleurae of meso- and metathorax, dorsal surface of postpetiole, and gaster, smooth and shining. Thorax with a faint median carina running anteroposteriorly.

Clypeus with very short, curved hairs which are enlarged apically, those on the front and lateral borders of the clypeus directed more anteriorly; hairs on the remainder of the head sparser, longer, curved, and not so much enlarged toward their apices.

Dark ferruginous; mandibles, clypeus, appendages, spongiform processes, and tip of gaster lighter.

This new variety belongs to the *clypeata* group, which at present includes the species *clypeata* and its varieties *pilinasis* and *laevinasis*. The characteristics which distinguish the worker of *brevisetosa* are: (1) The broadly and evenly rounded clypeus, the surface of which is glabrous; and (2) the short, curved, and apically enlarged hairs of the clypeus.

Type locality.—Lucedale, Mississippi (H. Dietrich).

Described from a single worker, the type of which is in my collection. The single specimen was taken by Mr. Dietrich while sifting for beetles.